(c) the reasons for the two parallel programmes running simultaneously in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indus Child Labour Project is being implemented in 20 districts of the four states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh and in Govt. of NCT of Delhi. The project aims at withdrawing and rehabilitating children working in identified hazardous sectors through effective convergence with Department of Education.

(c) The Indus Project is being implemented in those districts where the National Child Labour Project Scheme is not in operation. The Indus Project contains certain additional interventions, which is not covered under NCLP Scheme.

Social Security to workers

204. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers in the country, and their break-up in organized and unorganized sector, male and female categories;

(b) what kind of social security cover is provided to them at present;

(c) whether Planning Commission has recently made any recommendations in this context; and

(d) if so, the steps being considered to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO): (a) Details of the employment in the organised and unorganised sector and for the males and females during 1999-2000 were as given below.

Sector	Employment during 1999-2000 (In Millions)		
	Male	Female	Total
Organised Sector*	23.04	4.92	28.0
Unorganised Sector	250.96	118.28	369.0
Total**	274.0	123.2	397.0

* Estimates as per Employment Market Information Programme of Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment.

** Estimates based on usual status approach.

Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

(b) Social security for the workers in the organised sector is provided through the implementation of various Acts such as the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (Separate provident fund legislations exist for workers employed in Coal mines and tea plantations in the state of Assam and for seamen), the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. For the unorganised sector workers, the Government has set up five welfare funds to provide social security to the specified unorganised workers such as beedi workers, cine workers and certain non-coal mine workers to provide health care, housing, educational assistance for children, drinking water etc. These schemes are in addition to the poverty alleviation schemes/employment generation programmes being implemented by the Government. The Janshree Bima Yojana provide life insurance protection to the rural and urban poor persons including unorganised workers who are below and marginally above proverty line. Government has launched Universal Health Insurance Scheme, which will amongst others cover the unorganized workers also. Further, social protection to the unorganized workers is also available under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

(c) and (d) In the Mid Term Appraisal of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) Document, it is suggested that State Government should enact legislation for the welfare of unorganised workers, which should clearly identify the resources to be raised, benefits to be given as well as the institutional mechanism. The Government should provide welfare services to the unorganised workers such as compensation for accident at work, death, and old age pension in the 'risk cover mode' as distinct from the 'direct ex-gratia payments'.

Application of Labour Laws in IT Sector

205. SHRI K. CHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the existing labour laws are not being applied in the IT (private) sector in the country;

(b) if so, whether this situation deprive the workers in this sector of the labour rights workers enjoy in other areas;